EL PASO HERALD Editorial and Magazine Page

Friday, August Fifteenth, 1913.

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Golden Days

LL FAME and wealth gladly would I give," exclaimed lord Monmouth as he looked down upon a merry group of celebrants at an Eton school holiday, "if I could be 16 again." Do the young folks in school and college realize that they are having the only real holiday time that they will ever have in their lives? In the school and college years, for the average boy and girl, there is less responsibility, less worry, less hardship, less insincerity, less bitterness, less physical and mental strain, less disappointment, less isolation, than there will ever be again,

It was Benjamin Disraeli who said that the friendships formed in school are the most enduring, because the most spontaneous and unselfish. There is a bond among school boys and school girls in their own sets, whether in the preparatory grades or in college, that has no parallel in after life, in society or in business. The school friendships may perhaps more properly be called school loves; and by this is not meant attraction between the sexes, but a different sort of love that boys have for boys, and that girls have for girls, in the days before the destructive process of worldly cynicism proceeds to harden and encase the souls of humankind.

And the boy or girl, having the opportunity to go to the upper schools or to college, and neglecting it, is making a mistake which means a permanent scar, a permanent disability in life. Of the lack of preparation for active competitive life, that results from neglected or deficient education, there is no need to speak. But of the social side, and the consequences of lack of experience and training of this nature, there is still much to be said.

Of all the endowments that a parent can give to a child, or that a school can give tota pupil, the first and finest and best is the ability to get on with one's fellow creatures

Social contact in the broadest sense, ordinary human intercourse, is the one experience that is forced upon us all. Without it, there is death, actually or figuratively, in isolation, deprivation, bitter rebellion of the soul, and dark despair. For the average man and woman, there is no punishment so terrible as solitude, For the little child, the silence and aloofness of the mother is a reproof worse feared than physical chastisement.

And since social contact, human intercourse, is the universal need and universal experience, no endowment in this direction can be too rich, no training too complete, no preparation too elaborate. If we were compelled to choose among all gifts, just one single gift with which a child of ours might be endowed, it would be the power best to serve his fellow humans by living among them in the perfect democracy of the normal, natural, unspoiled human soul: the power to love all and to be loved by all: the power to live so that he would always be missed when he went away, and would be desired to return, and would ever be cherished, and welcome as the warmth of the winter sun is welcome, and is missed when it goes away, and is desired to return.

The ability of get on with one's fellow humans is the finest endowment that can be given to any boy or girl, the most valuable equipment for successful, joyous, and beautiful life. And toward this end, no means is more potent than the student contacts of college days. Not censure, but pity, is to be felt for the boy or girl who declines the opportunity of college experience. The book learning may come or it may not: it does not make much difference; but the social contact and permanent influence of life in a good college, the relationships there estabfished, can never be imitated, duplicated, or replaced outside of college. And regret, all through life, will surely be the portion of any boy or girl who, having the opportunity, refused it.

Reflection, upon this matter, just now timely in view of the early reopening of school and college, is stimulated by perusal of The Cactus, the students' annual of the university of Texas. It is a beautiful book of 350 pages, full of interesting descriptive matter, hundreds of portraits and groups, and of special interest, the many snapshots and sketches depicting student life in its manysidedness.

One can hardly gain any idea of the full round of life at the state university without either having personal experience of it, or gaining an impression from such a book as this Cactus annual. One often hears of the powerful bond of student friendship and fraternity and club spirit that exists among university of Texas graduates everywhere—unsurpassed by the spirit of any other college in this country. But the idea is somewhat vague until given concrete meaning by such a demonstration as that made in the student annual.

The summary of the college year shows a long list of pleasant and interesting.

Vim.

Nine hundred people were drowned in the "General Slocum." These martyrs died usefully, because since then the custom of weighting life preservers with scrap iron has fallen into disuse.

Sixteen hundred people were drowned in the district clerk's office for \$15,000 damages against the custom of weighting life preservers with scrap iron has fallen into disuse.

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Sixteen hundred people were drowned in the "General Slocum." These martyrs died usefully, because since then the "Sustained in a week at Pecos in March." Some action should be taken at Pecos in March. such a book as this Cactus annual. One often hears of the powerful bond of

diversions. But the most notable thing about student life at Austin is the very large number of social and special organizations promoting conege spirit and friendly intercourse among the students.

There is student government at Austin, and the legislative and executive functions are exercised by the students' council, students' assembly, and woman's council. There is a cooperative society, maintaining a store and exchange.

The university has four regular student publications, and a press club. There are a Y. M. C. A., a Y. W. C. A., and the Newman club, a religious organization, There are nine "honor societies," including five Greek letter chapters of national societies. Greek letter fraternities number 18, and sororities seven.

Many of these have members from the faculty as well as the student body, and also have members in the city.

Of social and special clubs there are upwards of 40. Aside from the purely social clubs, a dozen or so, there are an electrical engineers' club, economics club. law club, half a dozen literary societies, two dramatic clubs, a college band and orchestra, three or four other musical and glee clubs, two art clubs, five or six debating and oratorical societies, and a number of town and county clubs, including a flourishing El Paso club of 23 members.

The university of Texas, shamefully neglected by the state, and getting along on the most meager allowance of funds in spite of its magnificent endowment, is yet one of the strongest universities in the United States-not only one of the largest, but one of the very best. Its entrance standards are low, in order to bring its advantages to the largest possible number of youth; but its faculty is highly capable, its educational courses well developed, and any boy or girl desiring to advance beyond the mere "passing" achievements and do exceptional and original work will find the university faculty competent and ready to give all the direction and assistance that could be had anywhere. The university of Texas is a university for all the people, but while its purpose of wide inclusion and broad service is best served by making it comparatively easy to maintain scholarship standing, nevertheless the men responsible for the conduct of the university are not unmindful of the need of providing at Austin an advanced school of first rate facilities under the direction of the most competent men available in their special fields; and the high standards of the university teaching body are generally recognized among educators.

But after all is said and done, it is worth any boy's or girl's time and effort to go to college if for nothing else than to have the rough edges smoothed off by democratic contact with all kinds of people and to learn the great art of getting on with one's fellow humans.

If "the law's delays" could be applied accidentally in the case of some of the fellows whose sentence would naturally be "guilty but not proved," it might be a good thing for the country. Remember the famous old case: "We find the prisoner not guilty of the crime charged but nevertheless he doth deserve hanging."

One-Sentence Philosophy

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

(Chleago News.) A man cannot add to his stature by treading on other people's toes. The eyes are the windows of the every man must look out

He-"My first thought is of you. "Don't you think second thoughts are best? It is better to share our joys than Incidentally, it is also

Blobbs—"Skinnum boasts that he always does his best." Slobbs—"Yes, ways does his best" even his best friends."

There is only one thing a woman likes better than being told a secret, and that is telling one.

"Good deeds never die," quoted the Wise Guy. "Perhaps not," added the Simple Mug, "but lots of them seem to go into a trance."

Sillicus—"When do you think a man should marry." Propose." Not until

should marry?" Cyncus—" Not until he is theroughly equipped to fight the battles of life." Wigg-"He married her for money. and she never lets him forget it. Wags - Well, when a fellow marries for money he naturally expects to have it thrown up to him."

QUAKER MEDITATIONS.

(Philadelphia Record.) "The pen is mightier than the sword," quoted the Wise Guy. "Just the same, I'll het you a lilg apple the sword swallower makes more money than the poet," added the Simple Mug.

"And what particular form of insanity has this one developed?" asked the visitor who was inspecting the asylum. He is constantly writing popular cones," replied the guard. "Gee! I songs," replied the guard. "Gee! I know where you can get a lot more if you want 'em," exclaimed the visitor. What a slient place this world woud be if we should all think twice before we speak.

GLOBE SIGHTSS. (Atchison Globe.)

When a man hurries all day, it is hard for him to keep from eating supper that way.

Some certain member of the family is always needed to second the alarm clock's motion.

The millenium might kick in fairly The millenium might kick in fairly close if people would do their best as loften as they say they do.

The Chautauqua usually does pretty well in a town where going down to see No. 5 come in is among the popular

| amusements.

Martyrs By GEORGE FITCH. Author of "At Good Old Siwash."

MARTYR is a person who dies for the benefit of someone else. This, however, does not include those ersons who die by request in order that

the general atmosphere in their immediate vicinity may be improved. Martyrs began with history. In the bad old days they were so common that when a hundred early Christians were not fed to the lions each afternoon, business was very poor and the Roman people murmured against the straightlaced administration which was closing things up and making Rome a dead

Religious martyrs are not as common as they once were in civilized countries. Nowadays they are confined mostly to ministers who try to bring up families on \$400 a year, and to members of the Ladies' Aid Society who work themselves to death trying to earn enough

money to recarpet the church. There are many other kinds of martyrs, however. In fact, the martyr busness is still on the boom and new varieties are being put on the market each

Modern martyrs are used principally for object lessons. We hate to believe that any custom or condition is dangerous until some human being has peen dessicated thereby.

One hundred girls were burned up in a New York factory fire. This was one



"Murmured against the straight-laced administration which was closing things up."

of the finest martydoms since the Inquisition and did great good, as they now inspect factory buildings in New York every little while,

Seven hundred people were burned in theater in Chicago, and now every theater in the country has "Exit" signs in red lights; and when said exits are found to be locked everyone feels at liberty to kick the manager with great

the way, but go around them. And every little while during the hot summer some baby in a tenement dis-

trict dies of the heat and a reporter discovers the fact. The next day a \$10,000 ice fund is formed and a thousand babies are enabled to refrain from dying.

Thus it will be readily seen that the martyr business is more flourishing than ever. Martyrdom does great good, but it is exceedingly hard on the martyrs and it is to be heped that this country will some day have sense enough to do its best thinking before the coroner's inquest.-Copyrighted by George Matthew

Letters to The Herald.

[All communications must bear the eignature of the writer, but the name will be withheld if requested.]

THE MEXICAN SITUATION. Stanton, Tex., Aug. 13, 1913. Editor El Paso Herald:

Being a constant reader of your paper, I noticed your question, "What would you do if you were president," and could not help smiling when I read

te answera. There is one answer, by sheriff Pey-There is one answer, by sheriff Peyton Edwards, which agrees somewhat with my ideas, I don't know what I would do if I were in Mr. Wilson's shoes, because, if I occupied such an exalted position, my ideas would probably be different from those I have now, but I surely would do "what I darn pleased," even if I had to contradict Mr. Bryan's views.

I was born in the model republic of Switzerland, where not every private citizen thinks he "knows it better." Yours truly, Erwin Baer.

Yours truly,

DALLAS MAN FOR GOVERNOR. Dallas, Tex., Aug. 13, 1913.

Editor El Paso Herald. No doubt your paper will be very much interested in the selection of some good and capable man for the office of governor next year for this great state, and I believe the situation and condition of our state at the present time make very plain the necessity of the people awakening to the real necessity of selecting some one who has not been so prominent in our past political dif-ferences, such as Pro and Anti or Balley or anti-Balley.

This state at the present time needs a man who has been a success in his own business and one who has had some experience as an executive, and who is capable of taking hold of the situation as it now exists, to relieve the

situation as it now exists, to relieve the state of its present chaotic condition and place it in the forefront, where it naturally belongs.

Now, from my knowledge of men, I firmly believe we have such a man in the person of former mayor S. J. Hay, of Dallas, whom the people honored by electing him first mayor under the by electing and tirst mayor under the commission form of city government and who was asked by a united citizenship to serve a second term, which he did. Since his retirement, he has been elected president of one of our leading banks and a large manufacturing concern, which proves he has the ability.

If you can see your way clear to publish the above in the interest of your state, I will appreciate same. Yours respectfully. Pat O'Keefe.

INTERURBAN MAY BE OPERATED BY SEPTEMBER 1 Harry Potter, of the El Paso Electric railway, is sponsor for the statement that there is a possibility of the open-ing of the interurban railway to Ysieta round about the first of September,

ABE MARTIN



Mr. Professor Alex Tansey is writin' a heart grippin' pastoral drammer entitled "Too Proud t' Churn." Girls don't fergit your elbows when you paint your white

14 Years Ago Today From The Herald This Date 1899

Edgar Fewel is home from War rensburg, Mo., on his vacation.
Dr. Baird and Miss Nannie Baird returned from Cloudcroft last night.

Mrs. G. W. Newell and children returned home from California today.

Rev. W. O. Millican and little daughter, Panline, have returned from Fres-

R. B. Bias, wife and children re-turned from Las Vegas hot springs

F. B. Houghton, general passenger agent of the Santa Fe, has returned from Silver City.

Capt George Curry came down from Laz Cruces this morning and returned home to Alamogordo.

Judge and Mrs. Walthall returned home from Cloudcroft last night vary home from Cloudcroft last night, very much pleased with the country. J. A. Smith and family returned this morning from Los Angeles, after a two months' stay in California. Mayor Magoffin and daughter, Mrs. Glasgow, after a week's stay in the mountains, returned home yesterday. Attorney E. E. Neal came down from Alamogordo last night and went up to Los Cruzes this

to Las Cruces this morning on business.
Peyton Edwards, Will Ten Eyck and officer Taylor, after a two weeks' hunt in the mountains, have returned to the city.

The carnival committee will hold

meeting this afternoon at the office B. F. Hammett, when a program to be decided upon. Silver Peg, the well known pros-ector, and T. H. Nagle are preparing o start out within a few days for the Arizona mountains to prospect.
Frank E. Morriss, freight and passenger agent of the E. P. & N. E. has denied the report that he is to be appointed superintendent of the Sacramento mountain branch.

Theorem his thorough P. H. Clarks

"Titanic." As a result, steamships no onger whistle for icebergs to get out of vater has accumulated, which are fast ecoming a menace to the public

health.

Chief of police Lockhart has completed his official report for the month of July and the results are very gratifying. Since chief Lockhart has been at 'the head of the police department, the business of the office has materially increased and every month a handsome revenue is turned into the city transmy.

the most important meeting the The most important meeting the carnival committee has had this far was held at the office of B. F. Hammett yesterday evening. Those present were chairman Frank Powers, U. S. Stewart, Felix Martinez, A. K. Albers, Coi. Buford and Senor A. N. Daguerre. At the suggestion of Mr. Stewart, three committees were appointed to suggest features for the program. Messrs. Stewart, Martinez and Powers will form one committee. rm one committee. Ever since the late war with Spain

when El Paso was not allowed rep-resentation in the Texas volunteers, the feeling among the people is that this city should have a crack military company to compare favorably with any companies in any east Texas city Yesterday afternon a meeting was held and the following responded to held and the following responded to the call: William Rosing Sam Green, A. J. Dieter, Arthur Hull, Joe Jean-netie, J. M. Little, Karl Longuemare, Walter Rigers, John Kelly, J. P. Haugue, Ben Sebring, J. Miller, H. L. Dunn, G. J. Dwyer, J. L. Kibbe, C. C. Van Bell, E. A. Lain, B. P. Wake. No organization was perfected: The ob-ject of the meeting was to enrol the names of those who would join the company.

By GELETT BURGESS



NORMAN SKINNER

Why should a boy like Norman Skinner Be always, always, late to dinner? No matter how his name is bawled.

He never comes when he is called! He could be prompt; why doesn't he try? Because he is a Goop,-

Don't Be A Goop!

that's why!

Basement Bakeries Banned Modern Brend Making Establish-ments Are All Above Ground and Bright and Clean. By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 15.—
Nothing in the warm incline the average person toward a diet of bread as will a visit to a well equipped modern bakery such as a well equipped modern bakery such as may be found in most of the larger towns and cities. All doubts as to the purity of the product is dispelled by the shining walls and white floors, the poisshed metals and glistening glass, which surround all baking operations. The modern bakery is absolutely a daylight establishment with plenty of sunny windows. The dark, gloomy basement bakery belongs to a former age. It is out of place in the former age. It is out of place in the present. No matter how clean its proprietor may endsavor to keep it, the product of the underground bakery is ess apt to be germ free than that coming from the surface building which has its air purified and lightened by Puts Ban On Cellar Bakeries

The Master Bakers association has declared in favor of the bakery which s above the ground and despite the fact that excellent results sometimes have been obtained in the old basement shops, these are rapidly being done away with. The model baking plant is at least two stories high, in order that a free circulation of air may be obtained. The largest bakeries may have three or four stories, each one of which is devoted to a special part of

the bread making process. The keynote of a good bakery is absolute cleanliness. Usually everything is as nearly pure white as possible. The walls are apt to be of shining white tiles. Some bakers prefer a wood floor, but in that case it is is as nearly pure white as possible.

The walls are apt to be of shining white tiles. Some bakers prefer a wood floor, but in that case it is scrubbed daily so that it is as nearly white as soap and water can make it. The great mixing troughs are of white enemeled steel and many of the newest ovens are also built of white tiles with the doors of enameled steel so that no dark from or red/ brick is visible. Other bakers prefer the brick ovens or the steel portable ovens without enamel but in any case their absolute cleaniness is apparent to the most casual

Only Best Flour Used In every large bakery there is a great store room in which hundreds of thousands of barrels of flour are kept thousands of barrels of flour are kept in order that the flour may be properly aged before being used as well as to provide ample reserve stock. Contrary to popular belief this flour is of the highest grade upon the market and bears the trade mark of the firms to which the housewife pays the highest price for the flour used in her own price for the flour used in her own kitchen. Only the best flour will be price for the flour used in he. kitchen. Only the best flour will be accepted by the modern baker and, because he is learning to know the market and buys in such great quantities, he is able to secure a finer and more uniform quality of flour than it is possible for the housewife to buy. The flour for baking bread is run

The flour for baking bread is run through a special screen of silk bolting cloth to remove the last vestige of roughness. Each ingredient is weighed with scientific exactitude. The mixing usually is done by electric power and the sponge is left to rise at a tem-perature which is kept absolutely uni-

The mixing room in which the great masses of dough are mixed by specially devised machinery, in a manner cal-culated to develop the highest amount of gluten, is maintained at a lower emperature than the fermenting or raising room. The kneaded or mixed dough is transferred into huge steel fermenting troughs in the room used for that purpose. Here the temperature is preserved at whatever stage desired for the the especial dough which is being developed or fermented.

The perfectly raised dough is then passed out into the molding room where it is made up into the various kinds of bread and rolls produced by kinds of bread and rous products the bakery. A machine, known as a dividing machine, for separating the loaves, is especially dough mass into loaves, is especially interesting. A sufficient quantity of ough is deposited into a hopper, from which the dough finally passes into passed on to the automatic proofing and molding machine.

Another separating machine, of equal interest, is one into which a portion of dough is deposited. A steel lid clamps down upon it, and, after the pressing of a lever, pressure is brought upon this portion of the dough, the lid is opened, and the once solid portion of dough is divided into 36 equal parts. This work is carried on at a rapid Little Handling By Hand

Most bread requires very little hand-ng. In fact it is only the fancy breads that require handling by hand. breads known as Vienna bread, Cottage bread, and breads that are baked on the hearth of the oven, are moulded and handled by hand.

Must Be Chemist The modern baker must be a sci-entific chemist and his bakery equipment must include a chemical laboratory in which various sorts of tests can be made accurately. ever do two shipments of flour have precisely the same chemical composi-tion. The wheat may vary from season to season because of some chemical change in the soil. The slightest difference in the milling process man affect the flour. The modern baker takes no chances. Each new flour is tested in the laboratory and special formula prepared for it alone. Sample loaves of bread from the formula prepared for the sample coarse. bread from the formula are baked the laboratory in order that the chemist may know absolutely what

results he may expect.
The machines and instruments supplied to ald the modern baker are almost without number. The mixing machines in themselves represent variety. One of these, designed by one of the largest bakery establishments in the country, is credited with having been largely influential in bringing about the improved quality in bread so noticeable within the last decade. This machine is operated by electricity so that the operator, by simply pressing a lever can give a mass of dough as many thousand movements or revolutions as the directions call for. By this invention one man in harge of a mixing room can direct the kneading or mixing of dough sufficient for thousands of loares. This machine has made it possible to secure 22 percent more gluten from a given quantity than by any other method. Chemists and scientists agree that the bread from it is more digestible and also more nutritious.

There are special blending plants which sift, weigh and convey the flour to the mixer. Some of these have been built with special reference to the geration of the second state of the second state. tion of the flour, and it is claimed produce a finer and softer quality of bread. Some of these have the capac-ity of several barrels of flour per ity of several barrels of flour per minute and with the mixers, dividing machines and other large equipment make it possible for a large bakery to turn out 100,000 loaves of bread as a daily average, with considerable re-serve capacity for audion serve capacity for sudden emergen cies. The overs of such a bakery seem-like good sized buildings in themselves. Most of them depend upon coal for their heating power. Electricity has been tried but has not proved satisfactory for the large commercial bakery. Gas is used in some of the smaller bakeries and for some special purposes in the larger establishments. Tomorro

Cochise Experiment Farm Arizona is Preparing to Ascertain Many Things of Value to Farm-ers-Little Interviews.

RIZONA has just located an experimental farm at Cochise, between Benson and Tucson. According to W. E. Barnes, traveling freight and passenger agent of the Southern Pacific company at Tucson, there is great agricultural development going on in Arixona, with a very promising outlook. He says the Sulphur Springs valley is to have one of the best equipped experimental farms in the whole southwest.

"The experiment station of the University of Arizona, under the direction of Prof. R. H. Forbes," Mr. Barnes said, "has but recently perfected title to a large tract of land at Cochise, on the Southern Pacific, Prof. A. M. McOmie will have control of the work. The farm will be in charge of Prof. C. Killerup, who is but recently from Mexico, where for the past seven or eight years he has been teaching agri-culture under the Mexican government. Prof. McOmie is now at Cochise to deermine moisture, analyze soil and out-

line the work to be done.
"A farmhouse, barn silo and well will be constructed at once. Three methods of experimentation will be em-ployed, purely dry farming, irrigation by pumping and the conservation and of flood water.

any unit of area of land under pre-vailing conditions in Arizona.

"They will also experiment in dairy stock, sheep, beef cattle and hogs. It is the intention to make the station the best experimental farm in the south-west. The Southern Pacific company made a most liberal contribution to

'A marked advance in the development of the Sulphur Springs valley is close at hand. Cochise and the peo-ple of the Sulphur Springs valley are to be congratulated upon getting the experimental farm."

"They have tryweekly train service in Sonora now." says F. D. Hamilton of the Waters Pierce Oil company. "They try weekly to run a train south and then try weakly to get it back."

"I am looking forward to an active winter here in the real estate and other investment fields," says Winchester Cooley, "There has been a slight dullness during the past few weeks, ow-ing to the investors going to Califor-nia. El Paso contributes \$1,500,000 each summer to California and bank balances show some effect therefrom. How-ever, the demand for good commercial paper is bound to be brisk in the fall and winter. There is always a good demand for 50 percent paper."

Asked what he would do in the Mex-ican situation if he were president of the United States, county judge A. S. J. Eylar said: "I would try and find some excuse to give the 'Constitutionalists' a chance to get arms and am-munition; let both sides have arms and

W. B. Ware, also an attorney, said:
"I would not intervene in Mexico at this time. I think that president Wilson has demonstrated his wisdom by his attence and wedge the said of the said patience and moderation. I am not in favor of war but as a last resort." Will I Watson, county tax assessor, said: "I would sit back, draw my salsaid: "I would sit back, draw my sal-ary, and recognize both Huerta and the "Constitutionalists." I would give both sides all the ammunition they wanted and tell them to go to it." J. W. Reese, special agent of the Gal-veston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Rail-way company, said. "I would recognize trecognize Huerta, but would recognize Carranza. Then I would allow both sides to have all the arms and ammunition they wanted. I would even permit both sides to recruit men on this side—get them all out of this country."

"Prejudice against public service cor-orations is a thing almost world old, the attitude of the ballot and legislation—whether the legislation be en-acted by Republicans, Progressive, So-cialists, Democrats or what not—is to be taken as a criterion." Thus spoke an El Pasoan on a Highland Park car Thursday noon. The car was crowded and the portly speaker was plainly peaved. Standing on the rear platform near the conductor his remark was overheard by that personage. Whereat a tilted argument ensued. Thus it ran: don't think prejudice against public service corporation is so darned universal as all that, or so old, either, for that matter," the conductor averred. And thus the headlight of a twentleth

ntury American argument hove fa-The partly rassenger removed his eye glasses tlinked rather owlishly once or twice while he regained his lost nental equilibrium, wiped them very

pricisely, and spoke:
"Well. I'll be hanged!" Whereupon followed a series of spontaneous explosions recembling somewhat corpu-lent chartles from the fact that they emerged from a perfectly kneaded dou-ble chin "Well, well' well! Here's a guy—an employe of a corporation, mind you—that rises up in arms against the knocker of one. Can you beat it?" (Nobody could, so the orgument rumbed on, taking water on the run.) "Well, put it out. What yen got to say about our inauimate employer? goin' to write an apostrophe to it de-douncing in Miltonian phrases the mon-cel that dared raise a yelp against it? Let's go" And the portly passenger mopped his brow feverishly, expect-antly. Plainly he was in a garrulous

"This is what I've got to say," began the conductor, somewhat intimidated by the poetical flight taken by his "honorable opponent." "I've ben workin' for this company three y and—and—well, by grabs, the treated me on the square, I ain't-You mean they've always paid you your wages, eh?" interrupted the corpulent passenger, "Well, 'sposin' you'd get a chance to vote on a proposition as 'o whether or not the present fare ate would be cut to three cents? How would you vote? Now, there it is, fow would you vote?" The corpulent assenger was immensely pleased The conductor scratched his head,

The conductor scratched his head, perpiezed, and forgot to heed the stop signal from an elderly woman of no small propertions. She bowied down the alsle, grunting as she came: "Sure, 'n phy in th' name iv Saint Cecilia did yez lave me go by me shtreet? If yez lave a-takkin' to th' look alone, faith an' yez would do yer business better." This with a contemptions look at the portly massenger.

business better." This with a contemptuous look at the portly passenger.

The conductor blanched under the
woman's tirade, but turning to the
"jook" said: "Td vote against the reduction in rates, believe me." The
portly passenger was floored, and left
the car in deep pender. the car in deep pondery. Strange things, these impromptu ar-

tile have a capacity of several thousand leaves in 24 hours. Tomorrow-Baking and Handling

-:- One Woman's Story -:-By Virginia Terhune Van de Water

CHAPTER XVIII. MONTH went by before another

line came from Craig. Day after day Mary watched for a letter, hope deferred making her heart sick. Yet she did not doubt him. Something was wrong, she told herself. Some family trouble was taking his thought, or he was too busy to write. She was sure he had not forgotten her. At last she could bear the uncertainty no longer and wrote him a brief note asking if he was well. In a few days she received as brief a reply. He was well, but rushed with work. Matters had come up to take all his time and en-deavor. Much was at stake, and until he had something definite to tell her. she must not expect to hear from him.
When she read the letter a change came over the girl's hopeful spirit. It was not that she thought the man she loved had stopped caring for her, but she felt he did not know her well enough to be willing to confide to her too. When he as ready to hear from her he would communicate with her. Meanwhile, all she could do was to keep on loving him and believing in his devotion. He could not be false his devotion. He could not be false to her, of that she was certain. Did he not love her he would tell her so.

he not love her he would tell her so. Had they not promised each other to be honest in this matter?

"Fromise to tell me if your heart fails you or if your love toward me wavers, darling," he had entreated, "And I will do the same with you. Only"—with a tender smile—"my ceasing to love you better than life itself would be impossible."

would be impossible."

She had said she would be truthful with him siways, as he had assured her he would be with her. And as he had not told her she knew that his heart was still hers. But she wondered now if his heart come for her soon. now if his hope to come for her soon had been destroyed. Or—and her heart beat fast as this thought occurred to her—was he pianning to come soon and surprise her, and was he silent lest she might guess his purpose? Still she worked on in the dingy of-fice. To all her mother's questions she replied that "Gordon was all right—only heav".

only busy." Does such faith and patience seem strange? Some girls are capable of these. Yet, with all her affection and confi-

Yet, with all her affection and confidence, pride or inborn reticence kept her from asking any questions of Craig. For modesty and pride are not incompatible with love and trust.

As the weeks passed, Mary Danforth saw Hert Fletcher often at the office, and, while he occasionally repelled her by his biunt manner and lack of delicate feeting, she found his friendship and interest in her agreeable. He brought a great bunch of dafforlies to brought a great bunch of daffodils to her one day early in April, and her eyes filled with tears at the sift. She had not received any gifts of flowers since she went to work, right after her father's death, and that was almost two years areo. It would be two two years argo. It would be two years in June since she had parted from Gordon! A lump came into her throat and she bent her flushed face over the

yellow blossoms. But Fletcher had seen the change in he look, and had laid a large hand on her shoulder. The pair were alone in

some excuse to give the Constitutionalists a chance to get arms and amminition; let both sides have arms and amminition."

Judge W. M. Coldwell, attorney, said: "See here," he said awkwardly, his voice trembling with feeling. "you're a hrave girl all right, and I used to think I was sorry for you, for Pearson told me when I first met you that you weren't used to this kind of work. But E. B. Elfers, attorney, said: "I represent the Huerta government. The isn't sorriness any more, I love you, inference is plain as to what I would girl! I say, I didn't mean to displease you!"

> away as she looked into his startled eyes. How should he know that his declaration sounded like an insult to declaration sounded like an insult to her? Was not her own heart too sad and heavy for her to treat this man's evident affection with anger or cruelty? She forced herself to speak gently. "I am sorry, Mr. Fletcher," she said. "I did not think that you had any thought of me except to be kind to me. You must save say again to me.

me. You must never say again to me what you have just said. I cannot lis-But her gentleness made the man consider her more attractive than ever, and her refusal of his devotion in-creased her desirability.

"I know you don't think Pm good enough for you," he maid impulsively, "and I ain't—I mean, I am not."

Even at this moment the girl noticed the grammatical silp and knew that this man's correct speech was the result of continual vigilance on his part. Yet who miled him to much to south Yet she pitied him to much to snub him. She rejoiced inwardly when the him. She rejoiced inwardly when the office door opened to admit some one wishing to see Mr. Pearson. As she wishing to see Mr. Pearson. rose to announce the caller to her employer, Fletcher spoke low and hur

"I don't want to annoy you," he said,
"but may I come to see you at your
home some evening? Then it you don't
wish to see me anymore I will not
bother you again."
"Yes," said the girl as she turned
away. "Sometime you may some."

way. "Sometime you may come."
It was a fortnight before she saw him again. It happened to be on the an-niversary of her first meeting with Gordon Craig that Fletcher came into Gordon Craig that Fletcher came into the office, estensibly for a moment's chat with Mr. Pearson. The girl's mind had been full of Craig and of his silence. Surely he must remember this date as he had remembered it last year! Surely she would get a letter from him this evening!

him this evening!
And, upon her musings broke this other man, burly, blunt, awkward, yet with a coarse type of good looks that with a work won some women's adwould have won some women's admiration. He stood beside her desk.

"Miss Danforth," he said abruptly,
"may I come to see you tonight?"

The girl, thus taken off her guard,
replied "Yes."

"But," she mused later, "If I get my letter from Gordon tonight, (such a letter as he will write if he has re-membered this date beforehand in time to write a letter for this day,) I shall not see that man if he calls."

With which determination she turned

her face homeward (Continued in Next Issue)

Card of Thanks

- By Walt Mason I'm thankful that autumn will shortly

be here; the flies watch me swat 'emwill then disappear. I'm thankful that August full soon will be missed, for it's the gonedogest old month in the list! I'm thankful that winter is coming apace, for then we begin ter have fun on the place; how sweet to the yearner, how sweet to his soul, the trusty baseburner, the kindling and coal! sweet to the thinker, who swelters and swears, are stovepipe and clinker, and snow on the stairs! I'm thankful the bally thermometerette that's keeping its tally, while citizens sweat, will soon cease a-trying to mount to the skies, while sufferers, frying, gaze on it with sighs. I'm thankful the climate, which now is too worse for poets to rhyme it, or prophets to curse, will soon take a reef in its sail and reform, and then we'll quit beefin' because it's so warm! -Copyright, 1913, by George Matthew Adams